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A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1901.

DEATH.

On the 12th June, at the Government Civil Hospital, WILLIAM HENRY MILLS, son of John and Henrietta Mills, aged 4 months. [1600]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIEUX ROAD, CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 14th June, 1901

The announcement that the Governor-General of Indo-China "has formed a company with a capital of seventy million francs to construct and exploit a railway into Yunnan," telegraphed by Reuter, would, were the enterprise any other than French, excite in most minds a lively satisfaction. It is true that Yunnan is a very malarious country, that it is the most mountainous, difficult, and inaccessible of the Chinese provinces, and that it is scarcely populated, the entire population being estimated at less than twelve millions in an area of 107,969 square miles. But none the less is it rich in minerals, the copper mines having for centuries mainly supplied the wants of the Celestial Empire, while the salt deposits are also of great value. Gold and silver are likewise known to exist, and jade stone is found in some districts. The soil is adapted to the cultivation of the poppy, and a large quantity of opium is annually exported from the province. The famous Puerh tea is grown in the district known by that name, and there are other valuable products, which are capable of extensive development, were markets for them made accessible. There is no reason why France should not cherish, as a legitimate ambition, the desire and project to tap this province, and bring to its border a market for its varied products. Were this the aim of the French Government, we should heartily wish them all success; but when we have good reason to believe that the main idea in forming the company above referred to is not to open up trade and develop the resources of the country, but to spread French influence, enlarge the area of French colonies, and divert French monopolists the trade and public works of another great country, then we find it difficult to accord our sympathy to French enterprise in this direction. Unfortunately the French politicians and writers suffer acutely from earth-hunger, and to appease this malady they are everlastingly seeking to discover fresh countries, not for absorption, but merely for annexation. Meantime the French people keep their thrifitily saved money in the stocking, or

cautiously invest it in Rentes or in real estate. Now and again, it is true, they get bitten by some wild-cat scheme like the Panama Canal project, which absorbed so many millions of hard-earned money, but as a rule French investors look askance at enterprises in distant countries, even if carried on under the aegis of the French Republic. Nor do Frenchmen seek these new countries either for purposes of trade or settlement. With the exception of a very few merchants, a few mercantile adventurers, and some others who leave their country for their country's good, the only Frenchmen who go out to French Colonies are the little army of badly paid officials, and the naval and military force detailed for their protection. To be quite just and fair, the officials proceed to do their work pretty thoroughly; good roads, bridges, and other works are undertaken and carried out with reasonable expedition, while surveys are made with a view to ascertaining the natural products and the capabilities of the soil. Nor is this all. In most French Colonies nurseries and gardens are formed and trials made of the cultivation of various products, to demonstrate to planters of what the soil is capable. In this matter, at any rate, our French friends are an example to the British authorities. Where they fail most egregiously is in the proper encouragement of trade. "Not only do they strangle commerce in its infancy by the imposition of high protective duties; they do not even do the best they might with their own opportunities. French capital, one would imagine, encouraged by the tariff-wall erected for its benefit, would readily enter such an arena and secure the field prepared for it. Such, however, is not the fact. Under the baleful shadow of protection, trade slowly languishes, and ports like Saigon and Haiphong, which should be great centres of trade and busy ports, are in reality stagnant cities maintained almost entirely by the Chinese demand for rice, of which, notwithstanding French protection, there is still a large export. France is a manufacturing country and has great facilities, with her scientific inventors and skilful craftsmen, for turning out both good and cheap manufactures. Yet her colonies do not materially increase in spite of the protection accorded to them. The illiberal fiscal policy of the French Government naturally causes other countries to look with intense disfavour upon any efforts to create new Gallic preserves where their goods will be barred out by a prohibitory tariff. No Power therefore would like to see France established in the position of a protectorate over Yunnan. England, Germany, the United States, and Japan only desire for themselves and others a fair field and no favour; they are perfectly willing that French goods should find their way into Yunnan on equal terms with their products. This, however, is not what France seeks: she desires a monopoly of the market for her manufactures, and, like Russia, wants no rival in the field. What has happened in Indo-China would be repeated in Yunnan if French officials had their way. The projected railway to Yunnan, like the Russian line through Manchuria to Port Arthur, is intended as the first link in the chain by which it is hoped to enlarge the boundaries of Indo-China and build up an Empire rivaling India in its extent, if not wealth. Having lost India, France is ever looking to Indo-China to form the base of a new eastern empire which may compensate her for that loss. When, however, her traders cling so steadfastly to the soil of la belle France and her rulers continue to hug their policy of protection, French enterprise abroad is never likely to flourish; while her methods can only arouse distrust or excite opposition.

Next week the Army Inspector starts on his half-yearly inspection of the Garrison Schools, and will make a visit to all the schools during the course of the week.

A fire broke out on the top floor of 31, Peel Street, yesterday, at about 1 o'clock. The whole of the roof fell in, but the damage was estimated at being not more than \$200. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

John Hastings ..... \$25

B. & C. ..... 5

President McKinley expressed himself as much touched at Los Angeles on the 9th ult. by the little sentiment "God bless our President" over a float filled with Chinese children. "It was very beautiful," he said. The Chinese of Los Angeles made a very handsome gift to the President and Mrs. McKinley.

The Bangkok Times says:—The satisfaction felt at the announcement that a Judge is to be appointed to the British Court in Bangkok, has already been dissipated by the further intelligence that the office of H.B.M. Consul is to be done away with. We understand that the Consul's salary will be appropriated for the Judge without any increase. It sounds like a joke on the part of the Foreign Office—

It is proposed in Bangkok to form a Royal Siamese Jockey Club.

Tonkin papers report the first instance of the operation of "Me de Saigon"—in other words, the headman—in Tonkin. The occasion was the execution of two Annamites for the murder of their European master.

The Malay Peninsula Sugar Industry Association held its inaugural meeting at Penang on the 3rd inst. The Hon. J. B. M. Verment, C.M.G., was elected President, and Mr. J. Turner Vice-President.

According to an Allahabad telegram, nothing is definitely known as to whether Bishop Wedow will or will not return to India, but he is at present busily engaged in completing the endowment for the Central Province Bishopric.

The Perak Pioneer thinks it inexplicable in filling the appointment of Chief of the Railways in the Federated States. Messrs. Watkins and Hanson, the respective Resident Railway Engineers for Selangor and Perak, should have been passed over in favour of the Civil Engineer, who was State Engineer in Selangor.

The Allahabad Pioneer, speaking of the new Frontier Province, says the main points have practically been settled now, and the Government of India should be able this month to address the Secretary of State regarding the final proposals. When these have been considered and digested at home, formal sanction to the formation of the administration will be forthcoming.

The San Francisco papers report that the attorneys for Mrs. Sarah Guyon in her suit for damages against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the loss of her husband in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro, have suspended twelve Chinese members of the crew to testify before United States Commissioner Morse. Commissioner Morse is engaged in taking testimony to ascertain the value of the Rio de Janeiro in the matter of the petition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to limit its liability in the suit mentioned.

In November, the Bibby Line will begin a regular fortnightly service between Rangoon, Colombo, Marseilles and Liverpool. The Bibby Line began its services to Rangoon in 1891 as a monthly one. Three years later the service became a three-weekly one. When the line was first started, most persons in Rangoon and all Liverpool shipowners, except the Bibby, thought the vessels much too large for Rangoon; yet their size has gone on increasing, and in April next the Warwickshire, one of the largest Eastern carriers, will be on the Liverpool-Rangoon run.

A despatch to the New York Sun from Colorado Springs last month related how "one of the little ostriches at the farm in Manitou swallowed a diamond valued at \$650. Joseph Becker of Colorado Springs was visiting the farm and wore the diamond in his shirt-bosom. The baby ostrich went through his pockets in search of something to eat, and the stud attracting its attention suddenly disappeared into the bird's gullet. Two physicians were called and powerful emetics were administered, but without any apparent effect upon the stomach, of the ostrich."

The San Francisco Call, emphasising its remark with an appalling portrait of the gentleman, announces that Mr. John Barrett, former U.S. Minister to Siam, will succeed Mr. E. H. Congor as U.S. Minister to Peking. Our contemporary says:—"Mr. Barrett is now engaged in the work of uplifting the leading men and the commercial bodies of the Pacific Coast in his behalf as a candidate for the Chinese appointment. He has interviewed the members of the California Congressional delegation and the trustees and directors of leading commercial bodies, and has secured endorsements tending to show that he is favoured by the Pacific Coast people. It being understood that President McKinley considers such evidence of favour an indispensable prerequisite to the appointment, the President being of opinion that the wishes of the coast should be the leading factor in determining the matter." Of course, we need not add that Mr. Barrett disclaims making any efforts at Sia in France to be Minister to Peking. The situation will strike those who do not belong to the Land of Freedom as rather amusing.

The Times of the 13th ult., commenting on the remarks of its Tientsin correspondent with regard to the disappearance of the Railway Co.'s title-deeds at Tientsin, says:—Missing papers might, of course, to some extent be replaced for the purposes of litigation by oral evidence, and it is not the least suspicious circumstance in the case that the Russians are said to be now putting pressure upon those best qualified to give such evidence. The degree to which pressure may prove to be successful very largely depends upon the firmness now shown by the British Government. If the Chinese landowners, from whom the company bought, are led to believe that Russia will have her way in the end, they will be afraid to come forward and testify to the facts. If our Government allow the Russians to break the agreement they have made with us and to exercise palpable acts of ownership over the lands in dispute, while the railway company are restrained from exercising such acts, the natives will draw their own inferences, in spite of any number of official intimations from the Foreign Office, however formal. They will come to the conclusion that the Russians are strong and that the English are weak, and they will hasten to carry favour by all means with the strong. If by our remissness we encourage them in this belief, the injury we shall suffer will, not be confined either to the railway or to Tientsin, or even to China. It will extend over all the East.

The Bangkok Times says:—The satisfaction felt at the announcement that a Judge is to be appointed to the British Court in Bangkok, has already been dissipated by the further intelligence that the office of H.B.M. Consul is to be done away with. We understand that the Consul's salary will be appropriated for the Judge without any increase. It sounds like a joke on the part of the Foreign Office—

I am glad that the Chinese have now men quite capable of looking after their interests. The instances quoted in my last have, I believe, been laid before the proper quarter, and "Common Sense" (or more fitly "Nonsense") need not bother himself any further. Yours, etc.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 13th June, 7.38 p.m.

## PENALTY FOR ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS.

An Imperial Decree suspends all military and civil examinations for five years in all places where anti-foreign riots have occurred.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 12th June, 8.5 p.m.

## THE BOER CONCESSIONS—COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Transvaal Concessions Committee recommend the cancellation of the Netherlands railway concession granted by the former Transvaal Republic. They also

recommend that the Government should

decline to recognise the dynamite concession,

because this monopoly was secured by

wholesale bribery.

## DISTRIBUTION OF WAR MEDALS.

King Edward presented the War Medals at the Horse Guards parade to-day. The scene is described as one of unexampled brilliancy.

## GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 12th June, 8.5 p.m.

## THE ROYAL TOUR.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York has reached Auckland, New Zealand, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

## MCKINLEY WILL NOT STAND AGAIN.

President McKinley has issued a statement declaring that he will not accept re-nomination for the U.S. Presidency.

## MARKETS.

In the Liverpool cotton market moderate business has transpired, prices being in the buyers' favour. Manchester yarns are steady, and prices are slightly tending upward.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 11th June.

## THE DROUGHT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a continuance of the drought in Great Britain, and there is the gravest anxiety amongst the farmers.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener, replying to an enquiry from Mr. Brodrick, curiously denies the reported surprises of Beyers' commando near Warmabaths, but leaves the matter unexplained.

LONDON, 11th June.

## BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

Lord Granborne, replying to a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce urging the extreme importance and immensity of trade with China, said that the Government felt acutely the importance of the commercial aspect, and that it was the duty of the Government to secure to traders full opportunities for trade, but traders must be prepared to take certain risks lest they be supplanted by foreigners. He deprecated any international control of China, which implied disintegration.

## THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 21 fresh cases of plague (20 Chinese, one other Asiatic), with 21 deaths (all Chinese).

Dr. Thomson reported yesterday that, with the exception of Mrs. Brownhill, all the European patients in Kennedytown Hospital were getting on well. Mrs. Brownhill, though not in a serious condition, was not progressing quite so favourably as her husband.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

12th June.

Sir.—"Common Sense" in his irrelevant remarks published in the Hongkong Telegraph is to all appearance, labouring under a temperature of 106. There are many who are disgusted about the way in which certain things are carried out in this Colony, and it is, therefore, not necessary that the *non de plume* "Disgusted" should always conceal the one and the same person.

I am glad that the Chinese have now men quite capable of looking after their interests.

The instances quoted in my last have, I believe,

been laid before the proper quarter, and "Common Sense" (or more fitly "Nonsense") need

not bother himself any further. Yours, etc.

DISGUSTED.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at the Board Room.

The President (Hon. W. Chatham, Acting Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Lieut.-Col. Hughes, R.A.M.C., Mr. A. Brown (Registrar General), Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Chan A. Fook, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

HEALTHY CHINESE HOUSES.

The following letter, with plans attached, was submitted from Mr. Fung Wa Chuen relative to the minute of H.E. the Governor regarding the erection of properly-lighted and ventilated Chinese houses.

"Sir.—I have the honour to report, for the information of the members of the Board, that I have consulted the leading Chinese of the colony about the plan of new houses suggested by H.E. the Governor. After due consideration, they are of opinion that although the proposed houses will be far better lighted and ventilated than those at present in existence, they can still be improved. They therefore recommend that the scheme of semi-detached houses be adopted instead, as the erection of blocks of two houses, 15 feet by 30 feet each, with a 15 feet lane between each pair of houses and at the back, permits of light and ventilation getting to the houses from three sides, and also allows the lanes to be publicly scavenged. I beg to enclose a rough sketch which I have made of the houses in question."

The following minutes were appended:—

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen—"Every two houses have an additional area of 250 square feet."

Mr. Osborne—"Mr. Fung Wa Chuen's plan is the only really effective solution of the difficulty, but it would be very costly."

Dr. Clark—"The Government should provide the side lanes and the owner the back lane."

Hon. F. H. May—"I am afraid the cost puts

the plan out of the question."

The papers were laid on the table.

THE LAYING OUT OF NEW DISTRICTS.

manner, by relatives or friends and removed from the colony without any restrictions."

In making the motion, Mr. OSBORNE said—About a fortnight ago we considered a suggestion from His Excellency the Governor that plague patients should be treated in their own houses, but the absurdity of the idea, if I may thus describe it, so paralysed the Board that we all with one accord voted against it. A fortnight's reflection has, however, taught me that the suggestion, startling as it first appeared, touched one of the vital spots wherein I think lies the secret of success, if ever we are to be successful in grappling with this most insidious and deadly of diseases, for I believe, and have always believed, that we shall never make headway without the voluntary co-operation of the Chinese, and I think that our future endeavours should trend in the direction of securing, if necessary, by reasonable concessions, the assistance of the people themselves, first in the discovery of the disease and subsequently in the treatment of those who become its victims. The history of plague epidemics in this colony since 1854 reveals the dismaying and sorrowful fact that though we have done what seemed right and proper at the moment, our efforts to cope with the disease have never been successful, and the cause of failure lies, I think, in the fact that we have forced upon the Chinese measures which were impalatable and which have caused them to surreptitiously thwart us at every turn. I am not saying that these measures should not have been tried. I merely say they have been tried and failed, and should therefore be discontinued, that we should in future act upon lines which will induce the co-operation of the natives and which, I think, can be brought about by conceding to some extent to their ignorance and prejudices and by conforming as far as possible with their ideas. The two motions which I am about to propose have this end in view, the first as a concession to the living and the second both to the living and the dead. Those who are familiar with our method of searching out and dealing with persons suffering from plague, cannot fail to have any but the most intense pity for the sufferers who, dragged by force from friends and home, conveyed in a comfortless ambulance through miles of streets, sometimes under a blinding sun, deposited in the dreaded hospital and tended by strangers, lie, amidst the most depressing surroundings, within touch of the dying, within sight of the dead, and within earshot of the hammering-down of coffins, waiting in solitary despair till death completes the work which incarnation and disease began.

Mr. CHAN A FOOK said that the idea that it had been amply shown that plague spread from floor to floor, so that the treating of a patient in his own house would not limit its scope. As Dr. Bell and Mr. May had said, the scheme was impracticable, and the difficulties in the way of carrying it out were many.

Mr. CHAN A FOOK said that what they wanted to do was to exterminate plague, but after seven years of trying they were no nearer that end. Mr. Osborne's proposal might be given a trial for a few months to see if it would have a salutary effect. Notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, the feeling amongst the Chinese was that in going to the hospital they were going to their death.

Lieut.-Col. HUGHES did not agree with Mr. Chan A Fook that they were no nearer the suppression of plague now after seven or eight years' trying. When one came to look at the fact, the cases now-a-days averaged only twenty, was good enough proof that the sanitary schemes were having practical results. As to Mr. Osborne's proposal, if people were turned out of their homes, where, as Dr. Bell had asked, were they to go? How were they to know that they did not return home at night? Lastly, where were all the doctors coming to look after them?

Mr. OSBORNE, speaking with some warmth, said there were two old proofs that "none were so blind as those who won't see." Dr. Bell had drawn a very beautiful picture—so beautiful, indeed, that the wonder was that a coolie, to get to the hospital, did not willingly contract plague to get there. It was an extraordinary thing that, with plague raging all round, they could only hear of about 20 or 30 cases daily. What became of the others? People left the colony with plague, sometimes at the earliest stages, often at the latest, and the police and sanitary authorities knew nothing about it. His proposal opened up a way to stop a great deal of that illicit traffic. He did not intend that a European doctor should go round attending these coolies; he meant a Chinese doctor trained in Western medicine. It was absurd on Dr. Bell's part to suppose he meant otherwise.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN seconded, and said the present system of dealing with plague patients or plague suspects was doing more harm than good. They had been going on the same lines for the last seven years, and nothing to benefit the health of the colony was being done. In his opinion, a sufferer from plague had as good a chance of recovering in his own house in the hospital.

Dr. BELL, in opposing the motion, said it had apparently been brought forward with that vague idea they all had of trying to stop plague. Plague came every year, and they could not stop it. To prove this he had only to point to India, where they tried with all sorts of nonsense. The proposal to treat patients in their own homes had already been discussed, and he had then explained his reasons for opposing it. Mr. Osborne had said something about details, but did not explain what those details were. Where were all the people to go who left the house? Where were the people to look after the patient? Where would they get a medical man to take charge of the case? How could they be certain that the patient was kept continuously isolated? The only way of making sure would be for the doctor to sit in the room, and a medical man would not be in practice long if it were known he was sitting with plague people. It was an old story that a sick Chinaman could not bear to be taken to the hospital, but it was a wrong one. The only time such a thought entered the Venice Convention.

Dr. CLARK—I don't oppose if the Government are of opinion that the motion will not mean a contravention of the Venice Convention.

The PRESIDENT—Will you accept that?

Mr. OSBORNE—I had better take half a loaf (laughter).

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried. Lieut.-Col. Hughes was the only dissentient.

INSPECTOR'S QUARTERS AT KENNEDYTOWN.

A recommendation was submitted by Dr. Clark relative to the quarters of the inspector in charge of the animal depots at Kennedytown. The recommendation was to the effect that Inspector Watson, through persistent efforts to treat the *apothecaries* pools and clear away the brushwood in the neighbourhood of the house, had not been ill from fever this spring. As there was, in Dr. Clark's opinion, very little question that the neighbourhood could be made healthy, he thought that the Board might now consistently recommend the Government to add another story to the inspector's present quarters.

Mr. CHAN A FOOK again seconded. Dr. CLARK, after referring to the impracticability of a body, after years of burial, still retaining the germs of infection, said he would not oppose the motion.

Dr. BELL said it was against the spirit of the Venice Convention.

Mr. OSBORNE—I don't oppose if the Government are of opinion that the motion will not mean a contravention of the Venice Convention.

The PRESIDENT—Will you accept that?

Mr. OSBORNE—I had better take half a loaf (laughter).

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried. Lieut.-Col. Hughes was the only dissentient.

Papers in connection with the subject were attached.

The following minutes were appended:

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen—"I strongly support the recommendation of the Hon. C. S. A.

mortuary and plague cemetery for Kowloon are indispensable. Although it means more expense to the Government, it will save trouble and inconvenience and annoyance to the public, as occasioned by the present method of dealing with the dead. A properly kept cemetery at Kowloon will be no danger to the inhabitants."

Mr. CLARK—I move that the Board recommend the Government to add two rooms to the

inspector's quarters at Kennedytown, one over the other.

Lieut.-Col. HUGHES and Dr. BELL suggested the advisability of waiting, before spending money on the house, to see that malaria had left the district.

Dr. CLARK—The money must be voted now. Mr. OSBORNE—We need not spend it.

Mr. MAY—if provision be made in the estimate for next year for the addition, if found desirable, of two rooms, then I would support the proposal.

Mr. BEEWIN—That could be included in the motion.

This was done, and the motion, as amended, carried.

#### PUBLIC LATRINES.

Correspondence relative to the public latrines was laid on the table. It included a document from a Chinaman recommending the use of camphor and laudanum in the treatment of cholera and plague, also complaining of the offensive-ness of Hongkong latrines—an offensiveness only slightly lessened by the use of disinfectants. This document was submitted to His Excellency the Governor, who suggested that it might be sent to Dr. Thomson and to the Sanitary Board, as there was something in the latrine question.

Among other minutes were the following:

Mr. BEEWIN—"I believe Mr. Chadwick inspected and reported on the Canton latrines: what were his recommendations?

Dr. CLARK—"Mr. Chadwick recommended the system at present in vogue, until the time came that all the night-soil could be admitted to the sewers. This latter is entirely dependent on the water supply, and is therefore never likely to be accomplished, unless sea-water is made available for the purpose."

NEW LATRINE.

The plan of latrine in Hing Wan Street was submitted.

The PRESIDENT said the plan had been submitted for the approval of the Board. The latrine was to be public, and situated in Wanchai.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by Dr. BELL, the plan was adopted.

#### PROPOSED NEW PLAGUE CEMETERY.

Correspondence relative to the opening up of a new plague cemetery was submitted. This included a letter, dated 31st May, from Dr. Bell, Principal Civil Medical Officer, containing remarks on the present epidemic of plague, the treatment of patients—Europeans, Indians, and Japanese—and the means for so doing. Kennedytown Hospital, the letter stated, was hardly large enough when two epidemics of plague and smallpox had to be conducted, and should be extended on the site at present occupied by the matcheds used for Chinese to the east of the main building. The Tung Wah authorities should build their Infectious Hospital as quickly as possible, or, better still, the Government should build one for Chinese in the neighbourhood, so as to keep the European and Chinese somewhat apart.

Mr. OSBORNE explained the scheme, which was to provide for the private treatment of his workmen. The idea was practically that of a private hospital.

Dr. CLARK—I have no objection, providing a case of plague is notified.

Mr. OSBORNE—Of course.

Lieut.-Col. HUGHES—I think, if we allow this, we shall be swamped with other similar applications.

Mr. OSBORNE—There aren't so many employers of labour in the colony.

The application met with general approval, and, on the motion of Mr. MAY, seconded by Dr. CLARK, was granted. Dr. Thomson will visit the hospital daily.

#### ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

Reports of the analysis of the public water supplies of the colony for the month of May were submitted. The reports were by Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, who examined samples of the Kowloon, Tytan, and Pokfulam services, and found the water in each case to be of excellent quality.

A sample of water from a well situated at No. 14, Des Vaux Road, has been analysed by the Government Analyst and found to be so tainted with impurities as to be unfit for potable purposes, and likely to prove injurious to health. The well will be closed.

#### PLAQUE AT SWATOW.

A letter was submitted from H. B. M. Consul at Swatow relative to the outbreak of sporadic cases of bubonic plague there and the action of the Shanghai authorities in enforcing quarantine regulations on vessels arriving from Swatow.

Dr. CLARK minuted—"Fo low suit."

A motion by the PRESIDENT to recommend the Governor in Council to declare Swatow a port infected with plague, and to enforce medical inspection of ships arriving therefrom, was lost, the general opinion being that quarantine would be of no practical use and would prove but a source of annoyance to shippers.

#### ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the analysis of three samples of fresh milk purchased at 35, Stanley Street (ground floor), 33, Cochrane Street (ground floor), and 70, Stanley Street (ground floor). The report of Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, showed the samples to be those of genuine milk.

#### FOOTNIGHTLY LIMEWASHING RETURNS.

The returns for the fortnight ended 10th June showed that out of a total number of 3,436 houses in the Central District, 2,389 had been limewashed. Seven occupiers in the same district were prosecuted, and fines amounting to \$70 imposed.

#### DEATHS IN MACAO.

The mortality returns from Macao for the week ended 26th May showed a total of 59 deaths.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR THE COLONY.

The mortality statistics for the colony for the week ended 25th May showed a total of 49.8 deaths against 36.8 in the previous week and 35.2 in the corresponding last year.

The returns for the week ended 1st June were 55.3 against 36.4 for the corresponding week of last year.

#### LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M. M. steamer *Salazie*, with the next French Mail, left Saigon on Wednesday, at 11 a.m., for this port, and is due here on the 16th inst.

#### PROPOSED MORTUARY AND PLAGUE CEMETERIES AT KOWLOON.

A letter, dated 1st December, 1900, and addressed to the Colonial Secretary, was submitted from the Hon. F. H. May. It recommended the construction of a mortuary at Yaumati or in the vicinity, and another at Kowloon or vicinity. The establishment of a plague cemetery at Kowloon was also suggested. The principal reason for the recommendation was the fact that at present every dead body had to be towed across the harbour and conveyed to the mortuary or cemetery at West Point.

The estimated cost of adding another story is \$8,000.

Hon. F. H. May minuted—"I am in favour of adding another story."

The PRESIDENT said there had been a great deal said in this matter, and there was a proposal on foot to add another story to the house. That would be an expensive matter and would result in very little benefit to the house. The better plan would be to add another room to it as it now stood, and another room might be stuck up on top of the dead.

Concluding. Dr. Bell said he opposed the motion, and that tooth and nail.

Mr. MAY was also opposed to the proposal, and spoke in a similar strain to Dr. Bell. For

the benefit of the gentleman who moved it he would point out that Chinese plague patients were not treated in a British hospital but in one of their own, ran by their own nationals. The stories about the "procession of coffins," the "banging down of coffin lids," and all that, were quite untrue. Mr. May said he had been down to the Tung Wah Plague Hospital, and saw nothing of the kind. In '94 and again in '98—especially in the latter year—they had gone as far as they could possibly go to meet the objections of the Chinese. They had even said to them—"If you are sick you can go anywhere you like out of the colony, so long as you start from a particular wharf and leave your name and address." Only three Chinese availed themselves of this permission to leave the colony when they knew they were sick of plague. The reason was that the expense was too great, the Chinese catching plague being generally poor coolies. As soon as a man of that class got sick he went home, no matter what his illness may be. Under the speaker's charge were several hundred Chinese police, not one of whom paid the slightest attention to the regulation requiring any man in the force, when sick, to go to the Government Civil Hospital. He had long ago given up trying to enforce that regulation.

Among other minutes were the following:

Mr. BEEWIN—"I believe Mr. Chadwick inspected and reported on the Canton latrines: what were his recommendations?

Dr. CLARK—I move forward his motion for the erection of a mortuary at Kowloon or vicinity.

Mr. MAY—if provision be made in the estimate for next year for the addition, if found desirable, of two rooms, then I would support the proposal.

Mr. BEEWIN—That could be included in the motion.

This was done, and the motion, as amended, carried.

#### PUBLIC LATRINES.

Correspondence relative to the public latrines was laid on the table. It included a document from a Chinaman recommending the use of camphor and laudanum in the treatment of cholera and plague, also complaining of the offensive-ness of Hongkong latrines—an offensiveness only slightly lessened by the use of disinfectants. This document was submitted to His Excellency the Governor, who suggested that it might be sent to Dr. Thomson and to the Sanitary Board, as there was something in the latrine question.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

IN a Canton Raw Silk Firm, a YOUNG MAN, as GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. British preferred. Knowledge of French and German imperative. Apply, with all particulars, to—  
L. M. N.  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Canton, 12th June, 1901. [1497]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

G. R. S. 250 Sacks FLOUR from Adelaide G. R. S. or "CHANGSHA" arrived 7th May, 1901. The above Goods are lying unclaimed at our Wanchai Godowns at consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents. Hongkong, 14th June, 1901. [1498]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Indian Commissariat Department to Sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,  
the 19th inst., at 2.30 P.M. at Lai Chi Kok, A Quantity of HAY in Bales and Loops, more or less damaged. Also

TWO LARGE MATSHEDS, erected only a few months. A Steam-launch will leave Blake Pier at 1.45 P.M. to convey intending Purchasers.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 14th June, 1901. [1499]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

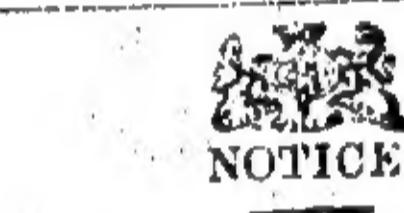
"GLAUCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 25th instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1901. [1500]



## NOTICE.

A MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.30 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of JUNE, 1901, for the purpose of considering the following applications—

From our MORITZ FREIMANN for the transfer of his Publican's Licence to sell and retail intoxicating Liquors on the premises situate at Nos. 332 and 334, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Land We Live In Hotel" to one ADOLPH FREIMANN.

F. A. HAZELAND,

Acting Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [1483]



## NOTICE.

PLANS and Specifications Supplied for any Class of Engineering Work. Marine Work a Specialty; Designs prepared for Small Coast Steamers, Light Draught Vessels, Drudgers, Tug-boats, Launches and Barges of any Class or for Special Requirements. New and Repair Work Supervised. Contractor for the Supply and Erection of any type of Machinery.

Telegrams "BARLOW," Hongkong.

Telephone No. 74.

P. O. Box. No. 110.

OFFICE.—19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

B. J. BARLOW.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [1480]

## IRON FRAMED

## NEW PIANOS

## GUARANTEED FOR CLIMATE.

\$370 CASH

## OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

## ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1232]

## AMERICAN MACHINERY.

WE have OPENED a MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, and are prepared to furnish Prices, &c., STEAM ENGINES, GAS and OIL ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, PLANERS, PNEUMATIC TOOLS, WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, HOISTING MACHINERY, SAW MILLS, MACHINIST'S SMALL TOOLS, BUILDEE'S HARDWARE, &c.

Made in America (U.S.A.)

Prices quoted f.o.b. New York, or c.i.f. Hongkong.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN &amp; CO.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1900. [1235]

## AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm. WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES, FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [1236]

## AUCTIONS



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Registrar, Supreme Court, to Sell by Public Auction.

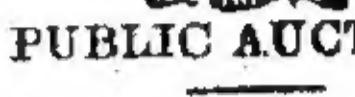
Under direction Suit No. 109 of 1901. THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

G. R. STEVENS & CO. TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 14th inst., at NOON, at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, FOURTEEN NEW SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES;

Also A QUANTITY of AMERICAN FANCY LAMPS.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 13th June, 1901. [1490]



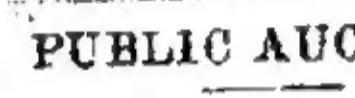
## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver to Sell by Public Auction, of the TAK CHEUNG FIRE in Bankruptcy.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 14th inst., at NOON, at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, A QUANTITY of PIECE GOODS, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 13th June, 1901. [1491]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate on Section A of Island Lot No. 25 and the Remaining Portion of Section B of Island Lot No. 70, and being No. 1, Ladder Street and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, Lower Lascar Row.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 15th day of JUNE, 1901, at 2.30 o'clock IN THE AFTERNOON in SEVEN LOTS on the Premises.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers,

or to MESSRS. MUNSEY & BRUTTON, Solicitors for the Vendors. Hongkong, 10th June, 1901. [1457]



## PUBLIC COMPANIES

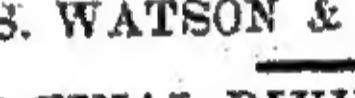
THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDER'S.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Offices of the General Managers, on THURSDAY, the 27th JUNE, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 11th June, 1901. [1440]



## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE FINAL DIVIDEND for the year 1900, at the rate of Seventy Cents per Share (or Seven per cent. on the Capital of the Company, making Twelve per cent. for the year) is PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, on and after this date the 23rd May, 1901, on Warrants to be obtained from the Undersigned. Local Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for their Warrants.

The Dividend is also payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on presentation of Warrants there, on and after the same date.

A. H. MANCELL, Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1326]

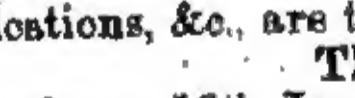


## WANTED.

FOR the OFFICE of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AN EXPERIENCED PORTUGUESE CLERK.

Applications (in writing only) stating qualifications, &c., are to be addressed to

THE SECRETARY. Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [1481]

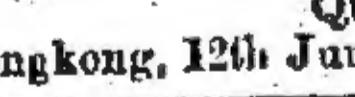


## TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A N ENGLISH YOUTH WANTED as an APPRENTICE in the STORE.

Apply to—

W. BREWER & CO., Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [1482]



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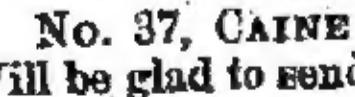


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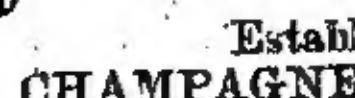


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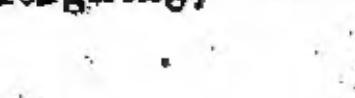


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THE SECRETARY. Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [1481]



## WANTED.&lt;/

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

## BUILDERS

KANG ON.  
Contractor; 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local  
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick  
and Granite.  
Mechanics engaged. Estimates given.

## CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &amp;c.

THE PHARMACY.  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and  
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and  
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aer-  
ated Waters, Dealers in Photographic  
Requisites, Queen's Road.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1839.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

## JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG.  
The largest and most complete Studio in  
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,  
Engravings, Ivory Miniatures, Oil  
Paintings, &c.; Ice House Street.

MEE CHEUNG,  
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent  
Engravings, Groups, Views, &c.; Devel-  
opment Works. Amateurs' Requisites

M. MUMEYAJA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.  
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sail-  
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,  
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.  
Shipchandlers, Sealmakers, Hardware,  
Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-  
chants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers,  
Sealmakers, Engineers, Commission Agents  
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents  
for Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-  
hound Brand") and Blundell,  
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

## TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,  
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,  
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

## TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BUR-JOB, "LOS FILIPINOS,"  
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars, 25,  
Pottinger Street.

## WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs  
of Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts, at moderate rates.

EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,  
Optician, of London and Calcutta,  
may be consulted for SPECTACLES at

16, Queen's Road Central  
(R. MOUGUET & CO.)

(Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).  
Business Hours: ... 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A great proportion of cataracts and diseases  
affecting those advancing in life occur to  
those having some deficiency in the construction  
of the eyes—the many years of "Eye Strain"  
ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses  
specially adapted to youth to those requiring  
them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of  
dizziness when reading, weak eyes, the letters  
running together; any of these symptoms indicate  
a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring  
Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTA-  
CLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

QUAN WAH & CO.  
DEALERS IN  
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.  
DESIGNS & PRICES on APPLICATION  
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1896. 1044

WING CHEONG,

Dealers in  
JEWELRY, PEARLS, DIAMONDS,  
CURIOS, JADESTONE ORNAMENTS,  
BRONZES and CARVED IVORY WARE,  
FINE SILKS and GRASSCLOTHES

General Exporters of  
ANISEED and CASSIA OILS.

&c., &c., Stock always on Hand.

AN INSPECTION is RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
Note.—We beg to announce that we also  
buy all kinds of Curios at Moderate Prices.  
1 & 3, D'Aguilar Street.  
(Behind Hongkong Dispensary).  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1901. 1045

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A SOUND-FINDER AND PROJECTOR—MOTIVE  
POWER FOR CANAL-BOATS—MOULDED GRAN-  
ITE—BORING TO THE POLAR-PLATE ANI-  
MATIC—ACCURACY IN SCREWS—A DE-  
VELOPING BEE—VEGETABLE BUTTER—AN  
ELECTRIC ANEMOMETER—FOR SLIPPERY  
SHOES—A CODLIN-MOTH DESTROYER.

A new apparatus of Mr. Sherard Cowper-  
Coles, a London physicist, is designed to localize  
sounds rapidly and to project sounds to a great  
distance. It consists essentially of an upright  
concave mirror, suitably mounted, in the focus  
of which is fixed one end of a short rubber tube,  
a mouthpiece at this end of the tube being turned  
toward the mirror while one at the other end is  
free. The mounting enables the operator to  
raise or lower the mirror, or to turn it toward  
any point. To find the direction from which  
any sound comes, it is simply necessary to listen  
at the free mouthpiece while the mirror is  
moved until the sound reaches its greatest in-  
tensity; and for sending forth speech or other  
sounds the free mouthpiece serves as a transmitter.  
Conversation over a long distance may be  
carried on between operators having duplicates  
of the apparatus.

In the Barcroft system of propelling barges  
on canals, which is now coming into use on  
some English waterways, a sixty-inch three-  
bladed propeller is placed on each side of the  
rudder, and the two are driven in opposite  
directions by a small engine placed on deck  
just in front of the stern-post. Motion is  
transmitted by vertical shafts geared to the  
engine and the propellers. The screws may  
be removed during loading and unloading; and  
as the boiler weighs but 2,600 pounds it  
is added to the load carried is small, while  
the machinery does not interfere with the  
cargo or with the passage of bridges and  
locks. The gentle motion of the propeller-  
blades in giving a speed of five or six miles  
an hour does not wash the banks.

Natural granite pulverised and shaped by  
pressure and heat was used at first for  
ornamental blocks. It has been since found  
serviceable for electric insulation, and its  
resistance to acids and chlorine have now given  
it a place for lining sulphite digestors for  
treating wood-pulp.

In the explosions at Vesuvius last year, blocks  
of lava were thrown as high as 1,300 feet; and  
Prof. Mattiacci estimates that one, weighing  
thirty tons, required 610,000 horse-power to  
eject it.

Among the startling engineering suggestions  
of the day is that of a tube railway to the North  
Pole—not as a commercial venture, but as a  
scientific solution of a difficult problem regard-  
less of cost. Starting from some point in  
Greenland, the tunnel would run in a direct  
line just beneath the surface of the ground, and  
would have stations at certain intervals, with  
larger ones on the banks of channels or straits,  
where it would be necessary to build ferry-boats  
and provide for their housing in winter. With  
the completed line, the summer explorer should  
be able to reach the Pole and return within a  
week. The motive power would be electricity,  
but we are not told how this would be obtained.  
In case of accident, the traveller would propel  
himself homeward by manual labour.

In an examination of the fluids of 8,042  
stomachs, Dr. J. H. Kellogg has found 29.8 per  
cent. to contain bacteria. None exist when the  
food has been sterilised. Hydrochloric acid seems  
to be less important in giving antisepic power  
to the stomach than has been supposed, but it  
was proven that a fruit dietary will sterilise  
the stomach through the action of the vegetable  
acids. In some cases of bacterial derangement,  
an exclusive fruit diet for two days to a week  
may be necessary. Any acid fruit may be  
employed, and is more active raw than cooked.  
Ripe bananas, and even ripe olives, though  
without marked germicidal power, may be  
included in the fruit dietary with advantage.

The most perfect screws in existence were  
made by the late Mr. T. C. Schneider,  
mechanician at the Johns Hopkins University.  
The machine for the extremely fine rulings of  
Prof. Rowland's spectrum gratings required  
screws a foot or more long of the greatest  
possible accuracy throughout their length, and  
the four screws ground have shown no  
appreciable error under the severest tests to  
which they could be put.

The stings, bee, of which several colonies  
have been discovered in the island of Montes-  
errat in the West Indies, will be an object of  
great interest, as it is believed that its honey-  
producing capabilities will be greatly improved  
in modern hives.

By exposing a metal plate to the violet rays  
of the spectrum, M. Naudon has obtained X  
rays from sunlight, without electricity.

The production of cocoanut-butter at the  
factory in Mannheim, which dates from 1886,  
has now reached about ten tons per day. This  
material, which is used as a substitute for butter  
and lard, is claimed to contain 99 per cent. of  
vegetable fat with only a trace of water, while  
ordinary butter consists of 85 per cent. of fat  
and nearly 15 per cent. of water. The price in  
Germany is about half that of butter. The  
cocoanut-butter keeps for three or four months  
in cool place, and its wholesomeness and  
digestibility are giving it a steady gain in favour  
for baking and cooking, especially for hospitals  
and army camps. The processes by which the  
fat of the cocoanut kernel is freed from free  
acids and other substances are mostly secret.

Readings of the wind's force are transmitted  
electrically to a distance by a new French  
instrument. The spindle carrying the revolving  
cups of an ordinary anemometer also carries a  
small Gramme ring, which revolves in the field

of a strong permanent magnet, and connection  
is made between the coils of the ring and a  
special form of voltmeter, whose graduations  
are adjusted to correspond to speeds of the wind  
as measured by the anemometer.

A "leather-soe fluid," proposed by E. Soxhol,  
for preventing slipping, consists of 50 grammes  
of thick turpentine, 200 grammes of colophony,  
50 grammes of benzine and 200 grammes of  
alcohol, the mixture being allowed to stand in  
a bottle in a warm place until the turpentine  
and colophony have dissolved. The solution is  
applied several times to the shoe-soles. Not  
only is the slipperiness overcome, but the  
leather is preserved.

Attempts to combat the codlin-moth by  
breeding a certain small fly will probably be  
made in New Zealand. Discovery of the  
parasite was brought about by the observation  
that the proportion of sound apples increased  
on plantations where spraying to destroy the  
codlin-moth caterpillars had been discontinued.  
Added to codlin-moth eggs in great numbers  
the free mouthpiece serves as a transmitter.  
Conversation over a long distance may be  
carried on between operators having duplicates  
of the apparatus.

How eye-strain can cause nose-bleeding is a  
mystery. Yet Dr. Benj. Edison reports a case of  
frequent attacks of nose-bleeding which ceased  
when a defect of vision was remedied by suitable  
glasses.

## THE COST OF WAR.

From the day when Achilles fasted three  
days and nights over the body of Patroclus  
in the ten years' siege before the stout  
wall of Troy, have we learned of war's sorrows.  
The Duke of Wellington wept like a child  
when he saw the bloody, hard-won field of  
Waterloo. Methuen, it is said, broke down at  
the ghastly sight of Magersfontein, and returned  
to his tent that the men might not witness his  
grief.

"Who dead is must be buried," says Homer,  
and we might add, "who ill is must die."

So thought Private John Smith, living now at  
19, South Urdubridge Street, Burton-on-Trent.  
The Aurora steamed out to the Cape on  
December 27th, 1899, with this soldier aboard  
(that was before she steamed back with the  
gallant C.I.V.'s) and in telling me of his trials,  
on August 29th, 1900, Private Smith says that  
that part of his duty was pleasant enough.

Shortly after Earl Roberts' famous march  
into Krontond, we were stationed between that  
town and Jacotabad to guard the line of com-  
munication. Towards the end of April, I was  
laid low with that fell disease enteric fever.  
There were hundreds of men down with it.  
It has laid low more men than all the shot and  
shell that was ever fired by our Artillery. For  
several weeks I was in the rear hospital. My  
stomach was converted into a manufactory of  
torturing pains, and I grew as weak and helpless  
as a newborn babe.

"I was for days unconscious, but gradually  
recovered sufficiently to be invalided home."

Yet the suffering of Private Smith was not  
over. "I went aboard the Hospital Ship *Niobe*  
in June," he says, "and shortly afterwards  
sailed for home. During my short stay in  
South Africa, I lost over 20 lbs. in weight.  
Nothing that I took relieved the constant vomit-  
ing, or increased my strength."

"After," he says, "I had been home a few  
days, my brother, who is an enginedriver on the  
Midland Railway—not of an armoured  
train—advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup.  
I got a bottle. I found it was doing me good.  
The vomiting ceased, and I was able to enjoy  
all kinds of food. My appetite is now enormous."

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	PARRAMATTA	Brit. str.	—	R. T. Cook, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co., BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
LONDON	MACHAO	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Stevenson	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 23rd inst.
LONDON	GLENGARRY	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 29th inst.
LONDON	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th July.
LONDON	PHONETHEUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd July.
LONDON	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 15th July.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	—	H. Supner	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 15th inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hide, R.N.R.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 17th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. S'PORE, &C.	NATAL	Fren. str.	—	Bous.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE, HAMBURG	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Anderson	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	NURMBERG	Ger. str.	—	Mayor	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SARDIA	Ger. str.	—	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst., at Daylight.
TRISTE, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	WUERZBURG	Ger. str.	—	v. Dohren	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ACILLA	Ger. str.	—	Gherzo	DOBELL & CO., LIMITED	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK	INDIA	Ans. str.	—		MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 13th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	HILDELEN	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.	To-day.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENAETNY	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On about 20th inst.
NEW YORK	INDABANI	Brit. str.	—	Williamson	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 10th July.
ABABA	ABABA	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On about 1st Aug.
—	L. SCHEPP	Amer. ship.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	Quick despatched.
VANCOUVER VIA MOJI &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	—	H. Mowatt, R.N.R.	DOBELL & CO., LIMITED	To-morrow, at Daylight.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI &c.	EXPRESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 26th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	DUKE OF FIFE	Brit. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
PORTLAND (OR)	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Cox	TOYOKIEN KAISHA	On 4th July, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	PELU	Amer. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
SAN DIEGO, &c., VIA MOJI, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OTO YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	BELGIAN KING	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ARLIE	Brit. str.	—		OTO YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 14th July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—		SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 21st inst., at Daylight.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MARIA VALERIE	Aus. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SABO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
TIENTSIN	AWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	—		SIMMSEN & CO.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	WOUBUNG	Ger. str.	—		MESAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	FLANDRIA	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 16th inst.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SHANGHAI	Fren. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 21st inst.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SAZAKI	Fren. str.	—		TOYOKIEN KAISHA	On or about 21st inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	WHAMPA	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.
SWATOW	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—		MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Daylight.
HAIPHONG	MAIZURU MARU	Jap. str.	—		MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
MANILA	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	—		MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MANILA	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—		Douglas, LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	THALES	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On or about 14th July.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HAILOONG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
—	DIAMANTE	Brit. str.	—		DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
—	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	—
—	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—		—	—
—	MIKE MARU	Jap. str.	—		—	—

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES," Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1901.

## POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR HAIPHONG.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG," Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1901.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FLANDRIA," Captain E. Chibman, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 14th June, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEIMSEN &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1901.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

13TH JUNE.

Hoihoi, French str., for Hoihoi.

Bormida, Italian str., for Singapo.

Sumbia, German str., for Yokohama.

Machev, German str., for Swatow.

Loongang, British str., for Manila.

Shiwan Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNO 13, HAMBURG, German str., for Europe.

JUNO 13, BORMIDA, Italian str., for Bombay.

JUNO 13, LOONGANG, British str., for Manila.

JUNO 13, HOIHAO, French str., for Hoihoi.

JUNO 13, MACHEV, German str., for Bangkok.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

13th June.

ABEDEEN DOCKS.—

KOWLOON DOCKS.—U.S.S. Bennington, Burn-

side, Merde, Union, Iris, Juv, St. Enoch, Pro-

methe, Zaire, Hailan.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Colonies, Simonian,

Munich, Fei Hoo.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Hipsang, from Swatow

12th June, had light wind and fine and clear

weather.

The British steamer Glaucus, from Liverpool

and Singapore 8th June, had light westerly

winds and fine weather throughout.

The Dutch steamer C. H. Kian, from Singa-

pore 6th June and Hoihoi 12th, had fine and

continuous weather during the voyage.

The British steamer Taisang, from Shanghai

9th June and Swatow 12th, had fog with light

S.E. wind from Shanghai to Gutalaff. From

Swatow to port moderate to variable winds and

clear weather.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the

OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any

DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews

in the following Vessels during their stay in

Hongkong Harbour.—

CLAYEVEN, British str., J. Barker.—DODWELL

&amp; CO., Ltd.—COMPAGNA DE FILIPINA, Amer. str., D. Migue.

Orts.—Brandao &amp; Co.

EVE J. RAY, American barque, Kater.

Sander, Wiel &amp; Co.

MIRZA, British str., Arnot—Standard Oil Co.

TAY WICH, American ship, Howes.—

H. M. W. Master.

H. M. W. Master

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 15th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IXION"	On 20th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 25th June.

## HOMEBWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 15th July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd July.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT: "GLAUCUS".  
(Taking cargo at London rates.)  
S.S. "GLAUCUS" from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, has arrived, and will leave for SHANGHAI on the 16th inst.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS O. S. S. CO.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1901.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

## FOR

## STEAMERS

## TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 14th June.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 21st June.
TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On or about 30th June.
MANILA	"TAIWAN"	On or about 14th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"TAIWAN"	On or about 14th July.
ISLAND, CQKOTOWN, TOWN, SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1901.

[16]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOATS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,  
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above ports on or about SUNDAY NEXT, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1901.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA  
OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via)  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, TUESDAY, July 4,  
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yoko-  
hama, and Honolulu.)

HONGKONG MARU (via)  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, TUESDAY, July 30,  
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-  
kohama, and Honolulu.)

NIPPON MARU (via)  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, SATURDAY, Aug. 24,  
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-  
kohama, and Honolulu.)

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"AMERICA MARU"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO  
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,  
INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONO-  
LULU on THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1901,  
at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-  
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-  
LULU, and Passengers are allowed to break  
their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic  
lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of  
the United States or Canada. Rates may be  
obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO  
EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail  
routes from San Francisco, including the  
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,  
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE,  
and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the  
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of  
24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passenger holding orders for OVERLAND  
CITIES in the United States leave, between  
San Francisco and Chicago, the option of  
the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,  
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE,  
and other direct connecting Railways, and from  
Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had  
on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European  
officials in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of  
the United States, via Overland Railway, to  
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in  
Mexico, Central and South America, and from  
Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Salezie*, with the French Mail of the 17th May, left Saigon on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 16th inst. This packet brings replies to letters dispatched from Hongkong on 13th April.

The *Coptic*, with the American Mail of the 21st ult., left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 20th inst.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

YES

PEB. DAY AND HOUR

Canton		Friday, 14th, 7.30 A.M.
Singapore and Colombo		Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai		Friday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong		Friday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Macau		Friday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and Newchang		Friday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai		Friday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai		Friday, 14th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver		Friday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton		Saturday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		Saturday, 15th, 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai		Saturday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila		Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		Monday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin		Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO		Papers ... 10.30 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Colacutta		Tuesday, 18th, Registration ... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Portland (Oregon)		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, San Diego and San Francisco		Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai		Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin		Friday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Saturday, 22nd, Circulares ... 8.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)		Registration ... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.		Papers ... 10.30 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO

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Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin

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